

Jefferson Republican.

Richard Nugent, Editor.

THE WHOLE ART OF GOVERNMENT CONSISTS IN THE ART OF BEING HONEST.—Jefferson.

[C. W. De Witt, Publisher.]

VOL. I.

MILFORD, PIKE COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1840

No 20

JEFFERSON REPUBLICAN.

TERMS.—Two dollars per annum in advance—Two dollars and a quarter, half yearly, and if not paid before the end of the year, Two dollars and a half. Those who receive their papers by a carrier or stage drivers employed by the proprietor, will be charged 37 1/2 cts. per year, extra. No papers discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
If advertisements not exceeding one square (sixteen lines) will be inserted three weeks for one dollar; twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion; larger ones in proportion. A liberal discount will be made to yearly advertisers.
If all letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

JOB PRINTING.

Having a general assortment of large elegant plain and ornamental type, we are prepared to execute every description of

FANCY PRINTING.

Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Notes, Blank Receipts, JUSTICES, LEGAL AND OTHER BLANKS, PAMPHLETS, &c.
Printed with neatness and dispatch, on reasonable terms.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

In pursuance of Section 3d, of an Act incorporating the "Upper Lehigh Navigation Company," the undersigned, Commissioners under said act to receive subscription of stock to the Company aforesaid, hereby give notice that books for that purpose will be opened on Wednesday, the 10th day of June next, in the village of Stoddardsville, and be kept open from day to day until said stock is all subscribed.

CHARLES TRUMP,
MILLER HORTON,
JOHN S. COMFORT,
HENRY W. DRINKER,
LEWIS S. CORVELL,
LORD BUTLER,
WILLIAM P. CLARK,
Commissioners.

May 14, 1840.—31.

DELAWARE ACADEMY.

The Trustees of this Institution, have the pleasure of announcing to the public, and particularly to the friends of education, that they have engaged Ira B. NEWMAN, as Superintendent and Principal of their Academy.

The Trustees invite the attention of parents and guardians, who have children to send from home, to this Institution. They are fitting up the building in the first style, and its location from its retired nature is peculiarly favorable for a boarding school. It commands a beautiful view of the Delaware river, near which it is situated, and the surrounding scenery such as the lover of nature will admire—it is easily accessible the Eason and Milford Stages pass it daily, and only 8 miles distant from the latter place, and a more salubrious section of country can nowhere be found. No fears need be entertained that pupils will contract pernicious habits, or be seduced into vicious company—it is removed from all places of resort, and those inducements to neglect their studies that are furnished in large towns and villages.

Board can be obtained very low and near the Academy. Mr. Daniel W. Dingman, jr. will take several boarders, his house is very convenient, and students will there be under the immediate care of the Principal, whose reputation, deportment and guardianship over his pupils, afford the best security for their proper conduct, that the Trustees can give or parents and guardians demand.

The course of instruction will be thorough adapted to the age of the pupil and the time he designs to spend in literary pursuits. Young men may qualify themselves for entering upon the study of the learned professions or for an advanced stand at College for mercantile pursuits, for teaching or the business of common life, useful will be preferred to ornamental studies, nevertheless so much of the latter attended to as the advanced stages of the pupil's education will admit. The male and female department will be under the immediate superintendence of the Principal, aided by a competent male or female Assistant. Lessons in music will be given to young ladies on the Piano Forte at the boarding house of the principal, by an experienced and accomplished instructor.
Summer Session commences May 4th.

EXPENSES.

Board for Young Gentlemen or Ladies with the Principal, per week, \$1 50
Pupils from 10 to 15 years of age from \$4 to \$1 25
Tuition for the Classics, Belles-Lettres, French &c., per quarter, 2 00
Extra for music, per quarter, 5 00
N. B. A particular course of study will be marked out for those who wish to qualify themselves for Common School Teachers with reference to that object; application made for teachers to the trustees or principal will meet immediate attention.

Lectures on the various subjects of study will be delivered by able speakers, through the course of year.

By order of the Board,

DANIEL W. DINGMAN, Pres.
Dingman's Ferry, Pike co., Pa., May 2 1840.

NOTICE.

The present expectation of the subscriber is that he will leave here at the close of his school, which will be at least in two weeks from this date. The timely attention of his patrons to their bills will save him much delay and inconvenience.

I. B. NEWMAN.

POETRY.

For the Jeffersonian Republican.

Original Hymn.—Spring.

"Come spirit of Creation's King,
Who o'er the world from chaos sprung,"
Thou'st watch'd with animating wing,
When morning stars in union sang;
And with thy calm renewing breath,
Come, rouse our souls from endless death.

Nature's ascending at thy call,—
"Thy rapturous call of love divine,"
And laid aside her rigid pall?
And lo! how bright her garments shine!
From darkness let my soul arise,
To soar with seraphs in the skies.

Ah! see the fragrant flowers unclose
Their beauty in each verdant mead!
Behold the sweetly scented rose,
In matchless glow begins to spread!
Come Sharon! let thy rose be press'd,
To my benighted weary breast.

Lo! scenes of clear celestial glow,
Where'er I direct my view!
And see! bright Phœbus lustres throw
O'er all things, from the morning dew!
Come "Son of Righteousness," and shine—
On this benighted soul of mine.

Melodious music fills the grove,
O! how delightful to my ear—
The matin songs—the strains of love,
Rapturous, salute me "new-born year."
Do thou my feeble heart, now raise,
To heaven thy morning songs of praise.

Westfall, May, 1840.

H. C. M.

For the Jeffersonian Republican.

The Orphan's Lament.

"Dark, dark, upon the orphan's soul,
Earth's heaviest shadows gloomed,
And sorrow's ocean seemed to roll,
O'er one to misery doom'd."

JOHN NEWLAND MAFFITT.

Have I one friend on earth who'd sorrow,
Or, would shed one lonely tear:
Should I be carried off to-morrow,
Shrouded—on the silent bier!
I imagine
None would weep for me sincere.

How sad and lonely—I'm forsaken,
On this earthly ball below:
Void of a mother—she is taken
To the grave where all must go:
Yes, that's certain;
All of us must lie as low.

My mother's gone I trust to heaven,
To that long and endless home,
Where transgressions are forgiven,
Where temptations ne'er can come;
It's ascertained—
Sinners once must meet their doom.

O! pity then the orphan stranger,
Who from place to place must roam;
For he is always exposed to danger,
And deprived of friend, or home;
Yes, kind father—
He's depriv'd of, friend or home.

This world is but an empty bubble,
Where I rest, yet discontent;
Since my misfortunes are then double,
O! my grief—I give it vent,
Notwithstanding—
Willing to be penitent.

Yes, I'm here, and still I languish,
Feel confused and forlorn;
I'll now come out and own my anguish,
From the moment I was born;
Yes sincerely—
From the moment I was born.

O! pity then the orphan rover,
Who from place to place must roam.
There is a grief we must pass over,
Ere we reach that heavenly home,
We must watch them—
For the son of God—will come.

Westfall May, 1840.

H. C. M.

A TRADITION.—An aged Indian, by the name of John Liscom, told an elderly lady now the oldest living in our valley, of a great flood that happened when his grandfather was quite young. The waters covered the valley with its crested foam from mountain to mountain. That the Indians fled to the very summit for their lives. That upon the subsiding of the waters, the ground looked like 'a vast snow bank' covered with an immense quantity of fish, and which in order to avoid unpleasant consequences, they buried in large holes. Of the correctness of this tradition we do not judge, but the external and internal appearance of the valley affords the clearest evidences of rude and mighty convulsions of some terrible sweeping of the waters, some grand deluge which changed the aspect and rendered it the locale which presents to our view.—Wilkes-Barre Advocate.

Summary Mode of Divorce.—An odd genius named John Rowland, on Saturday night quarrelled with his wife, and, after beating her, got her down to the dock, at the foot of water street, where they reside, and threw her into the river. The woman was rescued by John Walton, a watchman, and her husband taken to the watchhouse. Yesterday the wife appeared and forgiving John his intended summary severing them of their marriage ties, and they left the office together in as loving a manner as possible.—N. Y. Express.

Biographies of Distinguished Pennsylvanians.

JOHN DICKENSON, an eminent political writer was born in Maryland, in December, 1732, and educated in Delaware, to which his parents removed soon after his birth. He read law in Philadelphia, and resided three years in the Temple, London. After his return to America, he practised law with success in Philadelphia. He was soon elected to the Assembly, in which his superior qualifications as a speaker and a man of business gave him considerable influence. The attempts of the mother country upon the liberties of the colonies early awakened his attention. His first elaborate publication on the policy of the British Cabinet was printed at Philadelphia, in 1765, and entitled "The late regulations respecting the British Colonies on the Continent of America considered."

In that year he was deputed, by Pennsylvania, to attend the first Congress, held at New York, and prepared the draft of the bold resolutions of that Congress. In '66, he published a spirited address, on the same questions to a committee of correspondence in Barbadoes. He next issued in '67, his celebrated Farmers' letters to the inhabitants of the British colonies; a production which had great influence in enlightening the American people on the subject of their rights, and preparing them for resistance. They were reprinted in London, with a preface by Dr. Franklin, and published in French at Paris. In '74, Mr. Dickenson wrote the resolves of the Committee of Pennsylvania, and their instructions to their representatives. These instructions formed a profound and extensive essay on the constitutional power of Great Britain over the Colonies of America, and in that shape they were published by the committee. While in Congress, he wrote the address to the inhabitants of Quebec; the first petition to the King; the address to the armies; the second petition to the King; and the address to the several States; all among the ablest State papers of the time. As an orator he had few superiors in that body. He penned the famous Declaration of the United Colonies of North America July 6, 1775; but he opposed the Declaration of Independence, believing that compromise was still practicable, and that that his countrymen were not yet ripe for a complete separation from Great Britain. This rendered him for a time so unpopular, that he withdrew from the public councils, and did not recover his seat in Congress, until about two years afterwards. He then returned earnest in the cause of Independence. His zeal was shown in the ardent address of Congress to the several States of May, '79, which he wrote and reported. He was afterwards President of the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware successively; and in the beginning of '77, being alarmed by the hesitation of some States to ratify the Constitution proposed by the Federal Convention the year before, he published for the purpose of promoting its adoption, nine very able letters, under the signature of Fabius. This signature he again used in '97, the object of which was to produce a favorable feeling towards France, whose revolution he believed to be then at an end. Before this he had retired to private life at Wilmington, Delaware, where he died February 14, 1808. His retirement was spent in literary studies, charitable offices, and the exercise of an elegant hospitality. His conversation and manners were very attractive; his countenance and person uncommonly fine. His public services were eminent; his writings have been justly described as copious, forcible and correct, sometimes eloquently, rhetorical and vehement, and generally rich in historical references and classical quotations. Dickenson College at Carlisle was named in his honor.

JOHN CADWALLADER, was born in Philadelphia in 1743, and at the commencement of the revolution, commanded a volunteer corps, of which almost all the members received commissions in the line of the army. He was afterwards appointed Colonel of one of the city battalions, from which rank he rose to that of Brigadier General, and was intrusted with the command of the Pennsylvania troops in the winter campaign of '76-7. He acted in this command, and as a volunteer in the battle of Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, Mon-

mouth, and on other occasions, and received the thanks of Washington, whose confidence and esteem he always possessed. He was appointed to command one of the divisions into which the army was separated when Washington determined to attack the enemy at Trenton; but in consequence of the ice in the river neither he nor Gen. Irvine, the commander of another division, could cross the river in time. But the day after Washington's return, he effected his passage, supposing him still on the Jersey side, and pursued the vanquished enemy to Burlington. In '78 he was appointed by Congress, General of Cavalry, an appointment which he declined on the score of being most useful in the station which he occupied. He died Feb. 10, 1786, in the 44th year of his age.

RICHARD DALE, An American Naval Commander, was born in Virginia, Nov. 6, 1756. At 12 years of age, he was sent to sea, and, in '75 he took the command of a merchant vessel. In '76, he entered, as a midshipman, on board of the American brig of war Lexington, commanded by Capt. Barry. In her he cruised on the British coast the following year, and was taken by a British cutter. After a confinement of more than a year in Mill Prison, he effected his escape into France, where he joined in the capacity of master's mate, the celebrated Paul Jones, then commanding the American ship, Bon Homme Richard. Jones soon raised Dale to the rank of his first lieutenant, in which character he signalized himself in the sanguinary and desperate engagement between the Bon Homme Richard and the English frigate Serapis. He was the first man who reached the deck of the latter when she was boarded and taken. In '81 he returned to America, and in June of that year, was appointed to the Trumbull frigate, Capt. James Nicholson, and soon afterwards captured. From '90 to '94 he served as captain in the East India trade. At the end of this period he was appointed a Captain in the U. S. Navy. In 1801 he took the command of the squadron of observation, which sailed in June of that year, from Hampton roads to the Mediterranean. His broad pennant was hoisted on board the frigate President. Efficient protection was given by Dale to the American trade and other interests in the Mediterranean. In April, 1802, he reached Hampton roads again. He passed the remainder of his life in Philadelphia, in the enjoyment of a competent estate, and of the esteem of all his fellow citizens. He died February 24, 1826. Capt. Dale was a thorough, brave and intelligent seaman. He was several times severely wounded in battle. The adventures of his early years were of the most romantic and perilous cast. No man could lay claim to a more honorable and honest character.

ALEXANDER J. DALLAS, was born June 1st, 1759, in the Island of Jamaica. When quite young he was sent to school at Edinburg, and afterwards at Westminster. His father was an eminent and wealthy physician in the Island of Jamaica. In '81 at the death of his father, he left England for that Island. It was found that the whole of Mr. Dallas's property was left at the disposal of his widow, who married again, and no part of it ever came to the rest of the family. The subject of this article left Jamaica in April '83, and arrived at New York, June 7, and at Philadelphia a week after. June 17th he took the oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania. In July '85, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the course of four or five years, became a practitioner in the Courts of the United States.

During this period his practice not being extensive, he prepared his reports for the press, and occupied himself in various literary undertakings. He wrote much in the Magazines of the day—of the Columbian Magazine he was at the time editor. His essays will bear a comparison with those of his contemporaries, and this is no small praise, for Franklin, Rush and Aopkinson were of the number. In January '91, he was appointed Secretary of Pennsylvania by Gov. Mifflin. In December '93, his commission was renewed. Not long after he was appointed Paymaster General of the forces that marched to the west, and he accompanied the expedition to Pittsburgh. In December '96 the office of Secretary was again confided to him.

While he held this office, he published an edition of the laws of the commonwealth, with notes. Upon the election of Mr. Jefferson, in 1801, he was appointed Attorney of the U. S. for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and he continued in this office until his removal to Washington. October 18, he was appointed

Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. The circumstances under which he entered this difficult situation, the boldness with which he assumed its responsibilities, his energy of character, and the general confidence and approbation with which his career was accompanied, belong to the history of the times. March 13, 1815 he undertook the additional trust of Secretary of War, and performed with success the delicate task of reducing the army of the United States. In November 1816, peace being restored, the finances arranged, the embarrassments of the circulating medium daily diminishing, and soon to disappear under the influence of the National Bank, which it had so long been his effort to establish, Mr. Dallas resigned his honorable station, and returned to the practice of the law in Philadelphia. His business was considerable, and his talents as an advocate were employed not only at home, but almost from every quarter of the Union. In the midst of his brilliant prospects, exposure to cold, and great professional exertions in a very important cause, brought on an attack of the gout in his stomach at Trenton, of which he died January 16, 1817.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The following article from the *Susquehanna Register* is a complete reprint upon the "Rules for Housewives" which we copied from an exchange paper some weeks since.

MR. EDITOR.—As some rules were recently given for Housewives, please to turn the tables and insert the following for husbands, especially all farmers:

1. When you rise in the morning be sure to empty all the dirt out of your boots and shoes, on the kitchen floor, especially if you have been ploughing or carting manure the day previous; brush your boots and grease them while breakfast is getting.

2. Never hang up, or put away a garment when you pull it off; but throw it on the table, or a chair—the women know its place.

3. Build no wood house; nor provide dry wood, nor build the fire in the morning; nor bring in wood, over night; your time is precious in the morning, and dry wood will get breakfast too early. Let your wood be green hemlock, chestnut or green bass wood. They make fine coals to broil coffee, and broil a steak.

4. When called to your meals, delay half an hour, that time is all saved, as the women can do nothing to advantage. It is a good method to teach them patience.

5. When you come to breakfast, or dinner, don't scrape your boots, or more than half wash your hands, the towel will take off the rest, and washing day will set all things right.

6. Be sure to lay your tobacco quid on the mantle piece, or on the corner of the table, so as to resume it as soon as you are done eating. Spit tobacco on the floor, at all times.

7. Never have any door yard, especially no gate, or at any rate let it be off the hinges. The hogs and poultry can pick up what is thrown out, and make it so pleasant about the door.

8. Never wash your feet at night if you have been ploughing or hoeing. If you do they will get dirty again. The bedclothes will rub off the most of it, and they can be washed by the women.

9. Always wipe the the sweat of your face on your shirt sleeve. A pocket handkerchief is not so convenient.

10. Don't be too careful to have living water handy. It can be brought half a mile by the women, in summer, and the coldest part of the winter they can melt snow.

11. Or if you should have a well, spring, or waterspout build your barn just above it, and put no curb round the spring, nor fence off the cattle, geese or pigs. They want good water, as well as the family.

12. If the water does not wash well, don't provide a cistern nor tubs to save rain water, that will cost you something the women know how to use hard water.

13. Never build any barn-yard to confine the cows, nor sheds to cover them nor milk them yourself when it storms. It is the women's business to milk in good weather they may do it at all times.

If this round dozen of rules fails to make your wife and daughters tidy and good humored, and yourself more happy we have another chapter forthcoming. Yours &c.

JANE PAYGOOD,
& Daughters.

GOOD TOAST.—The following toast was given by Colonel Jesup: "The Times—they require more sowing, more hoeing, more mowing, less importing, more exporting, less presumption, more gumption, less consumption more resumption, and suspension of specie paying."

The Hessian Fly has committed serious ravages on the farms in the vicinity of Wilmington.